

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

日三初月七年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—P. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET,
Co., 30, Cornhill, GEORGE & GORON,
Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HERBERT
& Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL
DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall
Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSSNY,
19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau
Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally:—BRAY & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE &
Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN
& Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO
& Co. SUCOS, CAMPELLO & Co.
Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Fookien, HENDER & Co. Shanghai.
LATHE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY
& WALKER, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
K. R. BRILLIUS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
F. D. SASSON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-
chow will be CLOSED and WITH-
DRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT
ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or trans-
ferred to this Branch at the Exchange of
the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BRUGES,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed
Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on
application, grants Drafts and Credits on
all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are
allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-
TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong
grants Drafts on London and the
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence
from the Colony Mr. ERNEST
VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT
my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds
authority to Sign my name
R. G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.

16, Queen's Road Central,
1st August, 1879. au13

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading
by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted
to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby re-
voked, and Mr. O. L. GORHAM is au-
thorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established him-
self at the Premises formerly occupied
by LAMBERT, ATRINSON & Co., Peddar's
Wharf, as
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be
fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL,
LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
OF
THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI-CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished
throughout in a very Superior Man-
ner, has been in operation for upwards of
34 Years, and affords an Excellent Op-
portunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married
Couple, to secure a Competency in a few
Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be ob-
tained upon application to
HALL & HOLTZ,
Shanghai.

July 21, 1879. au21

F. KLAMPERMEYER,
196, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has
commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE
and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will en-
deavour to the best of his ability to give
satisfaction to those who kindly give him
their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all kinds can
be made to Order at the shortest notice,
and of the Best Quality.

IOE OREAM at all Times in readiness,
and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au4

For Sale.

NEW GOODS

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS.

ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improve-
ments for Office use.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L. C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND.

LAWN TENNIS.

REP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR
BOXES.

LETTER SCALES.

WALKING STICKS, well selected.

NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS,
New—Portable.

MACHIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts
\$10 and \$11, Pints \$11.50 and \$12.50 per case.

RUINART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION FOR INVALIDS.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS.

DRY MANZANILLA SHERRIES.

RED HEART RUM.

Specialty Selected SCOTCH WHISKY.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention.

CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five catty Box delivered at any address in
the United Kingdom for \$9).

MORLEY'S HOSIERY.

PANISH SHIRTS.

CALDEGOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS.

NEW NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au6

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH"

(JUST ARRIVED).

1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON FINE LUMBER.

S P A R S.

7 to 18 inches (in Slices) 40 to 80 ft. long.

19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong Timber Yard,
(Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879. au8

FOR SALE.

VEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN.

Dry CHAMPAGNE (England)

In Cases of.....1 doz. Quarts.

of.....2 " Pints.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879. au13

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at
moderate Prices, an Invoice of

PREPARED MEATS from the SYDNEY

PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton,

Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb.

Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned

Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton,

Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted

Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats,

Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And,

A Small Invoice of Superior Red and

White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE,

viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYND-
HAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Ver-
dillo, Muscat, Claret, Madras, Sheraz,
Reisling Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in
Quarts and Pints.

Also,
(From Bordeaux),

CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior

Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-
Year ending 30th June last, at the
Rate of (£1) ONE POUND STERLING
per Share of £25, is PAYABLE on and
after MONDAY, the 18th Current, at the
Offices of the Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI

during the Summer Months, leaving

Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and

returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of LOTS on the British Set-
tlement of SHAMEN, Canton, are

hereby requested to pay the Amounts due

on their Several Lots as ANNUAL GROUND

RENT into H. M. Consulate on or before

the 4th September, 1879.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not

been paid on the 4th September next will

be liable to be re-entreated upon by H. M.'s

Government.

H. F. HANCE,
H. M. Consul.

H. M. Consulate,
Canton, August 14, 1879. au5

DODD & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of \$1.40 per

cent. will be paid at Amoy on the

25th instant at the Office of the Chartered

Bank of India, Australia and China.

Debts not proved before the 20th instant

will be excluded from the dividend.

F. CHOMLEY,
Trustee.

EDMOND PYE,
H. ABINDROTH, Inspectors.

Amoy, 12th August, 1879. au26

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS will be held

in the OFFICES of the Company, CLUB

CHAMBERS, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd Sep-
tember, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose

of Receiving the Report of the Directors,
together with a Statement of Accounts to
30th June, 1879.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from August 20th to
September 3rd, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au3

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR

1878, and TO THE 30th JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the

Undersigned with a List of their Con-
tributions from the 1st January, 1878,

to the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the

Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the

31st October next will be adjusted by the

Company, and no Claims or Alterations

will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1st OF OCTOBER,

DR. EASTLAKE will receive his

PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the

MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Intimations.



TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dol-
lars current in this Colony, weighing

7.17, in exchange for BILLS, drawn at 10

days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners

of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be RE-
CEIVED by the TREASURER until 12

Noon, THURSDAY, the 21st Instant.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount

required, and the Amount for which each

Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be

issued for sums below \$1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed

Covers, addressed to "The Treasurer," and

endorsed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."

The right to accept, or reject, any or all

the Tenders is

"a wiggling" from a high source, for having been bold enough to give a decision based upon a deduction from the evidence before him. Will any unofficial member venture to ask a question upon this point? It would be satisfactory that an explanation should be given, else the shipping community may come to the conclusion that favouritism is the order of the day in these Settlements.

A **FRANCE** case appears in the Shanghai Police Court reports of the 11th; one of which brings into view a peculiarly Chinese trick:—

Two women were accused of extorting money from a countryman. It was stated that these men had come up to the prosecutor and said they were aware that he was a seller and buyer of women, and that he did not stand treat at an opium shop; they would denounce him to the authorities and have him severely punished. He was so frightened to resist. The defendants and their friends consumed opium and other things to the value of \$3 at complainant's expense. Not being sufficiently rich to pay this sum, he had to pawn an ivory-mounted fan and a pair of silk leggings.

We had a paragraph the other day concerning the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and prophesying its absorption by another Company, the C. P. Railroad Co. We now read, in the *Portland, O., Commercial Reporter* of June 12th as follows:—

A steamship company has been organized at San Francisco with a capital of \$5,000,000 to run in opposition to this coast to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and also to the Oregon Steamship Company. Of the truthfulness of the report we are in the dark, but from information heretofore obtained, we are inclined to the opinion that "there is something in it," and if so it is the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. This company already controls one line to China and has lately been negotiating for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line to Honolulu and Australia with a strong probability of securing it; having these two lines it also seeks the coast lines by which to better control the steamship service on the Pacific.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge,
J. J. Francis, Esq.)
Wednesday, August 20th.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND RESISTING APPREHENSION.

Chan Afuk and Tee Atooi, were charged with burglary and assault. They pleaded not guilty. The following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors:—R. H. Kadecker, E. R. Alford, E. U. Ray, A. C. Botebo, G. A. Stanford, F. W. Hermann, and F. T. Foster.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. J. Russell,) in opening the case, said the prisoners were charged with entering a dwelling house in the night-time with felonious intent, and breaking out in the night. This was a burglary that they were charged with, but it was not, as usual, a burglary by breaking into a house, but a burglary by persons who were in the house with felonious intent. This, as his Lordship would instruct them, was burglary, equally with breaking into the house. Chan A Un, an old woman, residing in Sai-yung-poon, about 3.30 on the morning of the 1st August, heard a noise in the room above that in which she slept; a noise as of persons crossing the floor; she then heard the trap door at the top of the stairs opened, and the footstep of people coming down. She gave an alarm and Sergeant Hennessy, who was near at the time, stood opposite the door for a minute, and heard the bolt of the door withdrawn, and saw some person look out. He pushed the door and it was immediately slammed in his face. He was able however to push the door open, and the first prisoner smote at him with a dagger; the Sergeant then struck him down with his staff and secured him. The second prisoner then attempted to pass, but Hennessy got hold of him also, catching him by the queue. An Indian constable then came up and they were taken into custody. The only breaking out was the opening of this trap door, and the street door below. The theory of how the men got into the house was this:—either they ascended themselves in the house before the doors were looked for the night, or they had gained access by the verandah, which was contiguous with that of the adjoining house. There was nothing stolen from the house, and the Police Sergeant was not wounded or hurt. If the facts as he had stated them were proved, his Lordship would instruct them that the men were guilty of burglary and assault.

The old woman referred to, a cooie of the house, another woman who lived in the house, the Police Sergeant and the Indian constable proved the case.

The first prisoner, being called on for any statement he had to make, said he went to sleep under the verandah and finding the door open went inside the house intending to leave in the morning. The constable came and threw a light on his face and struck him on the head with his staff. He knew nothing more, as he was then taken away.

The second prisoner had nothing to say, except that he was in company with the first prisoner.

P. S. Hennessy recalled, and asked by his Lordship why the knife did not strike him, said he saw the flash of the blade and starting back escaped the blow.

The Court having explained the law as to what constituted burglary and what assault with the purpose of resisting lawful apprehension, the Jury, without retiring, found the prisoners guilty on both counts. Sentence was reserved.

THE PERJURY IN THE "VICTOR EMANUEL" CASE.

Chong Amoi, an old woman, was charged with perjury. It will be remembered that at the last Sessions a man, who was employed on board H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel*, was convicted of failing to provide the necessities of life for his child, whereby the child died. The case was one in which singular brutality was shown on the part of the prisoner; and it created much attention. The conduct of the woman for whom he had forsaken his wife and children was so universally condemned by the body of the boat-keeping class, (to which all parties belonged) that the young woman was mobbed and was only saved from being

subjected to a modified form of Lynch Law by being protected and kept inside four walls by the police. The defence set up by the inhuman father for his crime was that his wife had been unfaithful to him and that the child, was not his, two assertions which the Chief Justice said there was not a iota of evidence to prove. His denial of the paternity of the child was met by evidence led by the prosecution to prove that he and his mother (now the prisoner) were present at the baptismal ceremonies, he acknowledging thereby the child. Their presence was proved by three or four witnesses. The mother of prisoner distinctly swore, and stuck to her statement after being warned by the Chief Justice, that she was not present at these ceremonies. The Chief Justice at the close of the trial, instructed the Attorney General to prosecute the woman for perjury.

The interpreter, Mr. Rozario, and those who were witnesses in the original case, were now called to prove the charge against the prisoner; but failed to do this to the satisfaction of the jury. In the first place the interpreter could not remember the exact words the woman used nor the precise terms in which she was interrogated. He could only swear that he gave a general denial of having been present at the ceremony of naming the child. In the same way the other witnesses could not swear positively that she was present at the actual ceremony of naming, although they seemed to agree that she was about the house when the "joss pigdin" was going on.

The prisoner said, on being called upon for her statement, that she was present at the birth, but at the naming of the child she was not present; her son was. She had gone back to her boat, was not guilty, she said, of what was alleged against her and craved to be mercifully dealt with.

The Court, in summing up, reminded the jury that although they believed the woman had told lies in the trial they were not to find her guilty of perjury unless the distinct charges of perjury laid down specifically against her in the indictment were supported. They were to dismiss from their minds, in considering their verdict, any knowledge they might have acquired otherwise than from the witnesses in this Court to-day, of the trial of her son, and what was said and done there. While it was important that no one who was proved a perjurer should escape punishment, it was equally important that no one should be punished for that offence who had not been proved guilty of it.

The jury unanimously, without leaving the box, found the prisoner "not guilty," and she was discharged.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.

Chang Asung, charged with burglary, and receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of the alternative charge. The Court remarking, that by the depositions it was shown that he had been previously convicted, the prisoner coolly answered—"Only twice."

He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ENTICING AWAY A CHILD.

Chu Asat was charged (1) with unlawfully by fraud enticing away a child under fourteen years of age, and (2) with unlawfully retaining said child by force, both with intent to deprive the father Wong Yun Fook, of the custody of such child. The date of offence was 14th July.

Mr. Russell, in opening the case, said he would be able to lay before the jury some evidence as to the fraud that had been used to entice away the child, and so far as the force was concerned which had been exercised to detain the child, his Lordship would instruct them, that in the case of a child of ten or twelve years as this boy was, a mere moral force or very little restraint would amount to force in face of the law. The parents of this boy E Kwai left him with an elder brother when they went about their usual business early in the day. The younger child was abducted 6 years of age; the other was 10 or 11 years old. During the morning the two children were playing about on the hill-side when the prisoner made up to them, and gave the little child some *litchies* and got him to go away with him, his brother not seeing him again for two or three days. When the parents returned and were informed of this, they instituted a search for the child, and ultimately he was traced to and found in the possession of the prisoner. It would be proved that the man, and the boy with him, went to the house of a man named Sit Acheong later in the day and he stayed there all night with the boy. He told that man that the boy was his nephew and that he wanted to sell him; he wanted some \$40 or \$50 for the boy. He made a similar announcement that he wanted to sell the boy, and repeated the story that the boy was his nephew, in a public place at Shek Tong Sul. Sit Acheong suspecting that something was wrong put a constable on the track, and the man was arrested. It was somewhat unfortunate, although it would not interfere with the trial, as there was in the Colony an ordinance in force under which it was allowable to put in evidence depositions taken in presence of the prisoner, if the Judge was satisfied that every proper formality had been observed—that the father and mother of the child, the little boy who was in charge of the child when it was enticed away, the child itself, had now left the Colony. The depositions, however, would be put in, and they would be entitled to give due weight to that evidence.

The Court called the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that the evidence of the witnesses which purported to be taken in the Police Court was in two different handwritings. The evidence of the father was not in the handwriting of the Magistrate.

Mr. Russell could not explain it; he had not seen the original depositions; he had only the copies before him. The original depositions being handed down to Mr. Russell he saw the difficulty his Lordship pointed out; but remarked that there was nothing to prevent the Magistrate dictating the evidence to his clerk, or the Clerk of the Court taking it in his presence. He submitted that they were bound to take it that everything was done in proper legal form unless the contrary were proved. He drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the Magistrate signed the depositions at the end and certified that "the above depositions have been severally taken before me."

His Lordship: What is the Ordinance, Mr. Attorney, under which you seek to put in these depositions?

The Attorney General: Ordinance No. 6 of 1864.

His Lordship: Have I any means of ascertaining from these depositions whether they were read over to the several witnesses after being reduced to writing?

The Attorney General: The depositions are signed by the witnesses, and I presume that means that the evidence was read over to them or interpreted to them, and signed by them as a correct record. We must assume that everything in the Magistrate's report was carried out with due formality and propriety, unless the contrary be shown.

His Lordship: Can I assume that, Mr. Attorney, in view of my knowledge of what we have seen about the Police Court within the past few days, and in view of these different handwritings in the depositions?

The Attorney General: I don't know that your Lordship can take any official notice of what has appeared in the newspapers. We cannot take it that the record of the Court is inadmissible until it be proved that there was some irregularity in the matter. Your Lordship will observe the words in the Magistrate's handwriting, after this witness's evidence,—"no question asked." But as it is an important point, as it is most advisable there should be no doubt as to the admissibility of this evidence, I shall ask the Magistrate to come down here and explain the matter. Meanwhile with the reservation of that point I can proceed with the case.

The witnesses examined were Sit Acheong and the keeper of the public latrine, who gave precisely the version of the prisoner's conduct described in the Attorney General's opening address.

When Mr. Plunket arrived, he was asked by the Court: Can you explain why these depositions are in two handwritings, your own and another?

Mr. Plunket: I myself have not a very clear recollection of the case or the circumstances; but my clerk tells me that the first deposition there was taken by him when I had gone to the City. When I came back I read it over to this party, who signed it as correct. I also asked him whether he had any questions to put to the witness; he said he had not. That is noted here in my handwriting.

His Lordship: Don't you think that will damage your case, Mr. Attorney? It dispenses with the father's evidence.

The Attorney General said he took it the onus was thrown on the man who was found in possession of the boy to prove that he was lawfully in possession. He would have to show what right he had to take away the child from the elder brother who was his custodian at the time. If the prisoner could give no proof that he had a right to the child, he would contend that the whole surrounding circumstances of the case, the giving of the *litchies* to tempt him away, with another fact that he could prove by Inspector Rivers that the father of the child went to the police office and reported the fact, there, were sufficient proof that the child had been enticed away and by the prisoner. It was for the prisoner to show that he had some authority of the father to take this child away; that was the only thing that would clear him from the charge.

It was very unfortunate that the depositions had not been properly taken in presence of the Magistrate. Of this he had known nothing until his Lordship called his attention to it. Had he seen the original depositions, he would certainly have directed his attention to these points.

His Lordship, with regard to Mr. Russell's remark as to the elder child being the custodian of the other, remarked that they were both of so tender age that they could not be otherwise than in the custody of their parents. That was equally true although the parents were absent for a time.

The Attorney General said if his Lordship was of opinion that the depositions could not be put in, and that there could be no conviction, he would withdraw the case. The evidence of the father, of course, which was that not taken before the Magistrate, was, he knew, a most important feature in the case.

His Lordship said he would certainly advise the Jury not to convict, in the absence of the father, the elder boy, and the child itself; there was the question of identity to be met.

The Attorney General: The policeman will meet that.

The Court desired to know from Mr. Plunket whether the boy whose evidence was recorded, and in the Magistrate's handwriting, had been declared. All the other witnesses were "So-and-so, declared, says," but "Inspector Rivers, sworn, says," and in the case of the boy, it was, "So-and-so," a boy about eleven years of age is put in the witness box and states. It did not state that he was formally declared. Could Mr. Plunket say whether that was done?

Mr. Plunket: I forget the particular circumstances of this case; but sometimes they look so very young that I simply ask them whether they know it is wrong to tell a lie.

The Court held that there being no entry here of the boy having been declared, he took it for granted, all the others being noted as declared or sworn, that he had not been so declared, and therefore the evidence was not admissible.

The evidence of Inspector Rivers, then given, was to the effect that a report was made to him that a child named E Kwai was lost; the man who was the father of the child, to him said he was the father of the child. A Chinese detective deposed to finding the child in the possession of the prisoner. The mother of the child ran to it and called it by its name. The child clung to her and embraced her. The prisoner asked him to overlook her; this was when he arrested him.

Prisoner's deposition before the Police Court was put in.

This closed the case. The prisoner, being called on for his statement, said the charge had been made against him through spite. Why were these people not here to-day to testify against him? They had simply made this charge to ruin and trouble him.

His Lordship in addressing the Jury said the prisoner was charged with having unlawfully, by fraud, enticed away a child under the age of fourteen years, from the father, the person having the lawful custody of that child. To establish the charge it would have to be proved that there was a child in the lawful custody of its parent and that the prisoner unlawfully enticed away that child by some means or other, and without any authority or consent of the parent deprived him of the possession and custody of it, and having done so detained it against the will of the father. Now, there has no doubt—be presumed that he believed the evidence of Sit Acheong and the keeper of the public latrine; it had not been attempted to shake it by any cross examination, and he saw no reason why he should suggest a doubt of its reliability—that on the evening of the 14th, on the 16th, and on the morning of the 16th, prisoner had a child which was to some extent identified. They had also the report at the Police Station that a child was "lost." That was the word used. But even if the Inspector had told them that a report was made to him that a child was stolen or lost that would have been no evidence that any child was stolen or lost. It was only evidence of some man making that report. In the absence of the father of the child and the elder brother in whose immediate charge the child had been left, and in the unfortunate impossibility of reading the evidence taken in the Police Court, there was no evidence before the Court on which it seemed to him the Jury could legally and fairly come to any conclusion as to how he got at the possession of the child. The child might have strayed and have come into his possession in that way. He might not have known who were its parents or guardians. It did not lie with him to show how he came into possession of the child until a *prima facie* case was made out against him that he came by it illegally. If he had found the child in the street he would have been justified in keeping it until he could find out who it rightly and legally belonged to. There was some evidence of an unlawful intention in his mind, but that was not inconsistent with the possibility of his having found the child. To support the charge of enticing the child away it must be proved that by force or fraud or some other way he carried it away with intent to deprive the father of it. It therefore seemed to his Lordship that in point of law there was no proof of the facts necessary to prove enticing away against the prisoner. The child might have been enticed away by some one else and found by the prisoner. However dangerous child-stealing might be to the community, however desirable it might be that the crime of child-stealing should be punished and that all care and attention should be given to the discovery of those who were engaged in such acts, however great a misfortune it might be that any one who was believed to have been guilty of any such act should go unpunished, still it was far more important in the interests of the protection of all in the Colony, whether European or Chinese, that the Law should never be strained to secure a conviction, but that every conviction recorded should be arrived at and made in strict accordance with the law. The prisoner had asked a question which was very pertinent, and to which no little importance might be attached.—Why was it that the father of the child was not present here to-day to prosecute him—to sustain this charge? He strongly recommended the Jury to find the prisoner not guilty.

The Attorney General reminded his Lordship that the Jury had been instructed on the question of what constituted forcible detention in the case of a child so young as this.

It is Lordship then explained that in the case of a child any detention was detention by force. A word was force in point of law to a child who had no will of its own. But he did not think that the charge of detention in this case could be proved, or that he knew who the parents of the child were and where they were. So long as there was a reasonable possibility of the child having left home itself, strayed and been found by him, there was a reasonable possibility of the prisoner's innocence of both charges. The detention to come under the law must be with a knowledge of who those were rightly entitled to the custody of the child.

The Jury after a five minutes' discussion amongst themselves asked through their foreman, whether the fact that the child was offered for sale did not imply such unlawful detention as was charged against him.

His Lordship said the evidence that had been given on that point they were entitled to give due weight to in considering his guilt or otherwise on the second count. When he said that there was legally no evidence before them to justify a conviction he was speaking solely and exclusively of the first count. There was some, although it seemed to him very little—evidence which went to prove detention. That was, provided they believed the evidence. The man's own statement that he wanted to sell the child was evidence of detention.

The Jury, by 6 to 1, brought in a verdict of "not guilty on the first count; guilty on the second count."

Prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for three years; to be subjected to solitary confinement for three months each year, in occasional periods of not more than one month each.

The Court rose early as the next case—Cheng Au, larceny and assault—was likely to prove so long as to carry the Court inconveniently far into the evening. It will be taken on Friday after the other case fixed for that day.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Wednesday, August 20th.

IMPUDENT ASSAULT ON A SENTRY.

Ng Ako, with several other coolies, was loitering outside Government House, Thomas Logan, a private in the 27th Innis-billings, who was on sentry there, ordered them to move off, and they did so. Defendant then returned, caught the sentry by the jacket, while he had his rifle on his shoulder, and told him to go to hell. He arrested him and handed him over to the corporal of the guard.

Defendant deputed using bad language and said he was carrying a lot of buckets to Wanchai, and had sat down to rest himself when he was arrested. Fined \$1 with the alternative of two days' imprisonment.

THEFT FROM THE TILL.

Teang Alan, a bar-boy in the employ of Mr. Juster of the Liverpool Arms, was charged with stealing one silver dollar from the till during his master's absence.

It appears that Mr. Juster left his house last evening about half-past eight to attend the Fire Brigade parade. At that time there were five silver and two paper dollars in the till; when he returned shortly after ten o'clock he told his wife to take four silver and two paper dollars. He then asked his boy, who had been in charge of the bar during his absence, and who has been in his employ for two years, what had become of the other silver dollar. The boy said he did not know, and told Mrs. Juster that his master should not have left the key of the till in the drawer; he was then given in charge.

Defendant said that he knew nothing about the missing dollar and did not know there was any money in the till at all; he

was in charge of the bar during his master's absence but had been sent out to buy something while his master was away.

Benjamin Walker, boarding in the Liverpool Arms, saw Mrs. Juster pick up a purse containing a watch, a dollar and one ten-cent piece; he did not know to whom they belonged, and came to give evidence at Mr. Juster's request.

Mr. Juster recalled, stated that he believed the purse to be the property of defendant and identified the dollar found in the purse, as belonging to him; he recognized it by its having some peculiar chops on it.

Defendant claims the purse, watch, and money and said the dollar had been given to him by his father to buy medicine with.

Chan Aiong, a house-cook, and father to the defendant, said that on account of his son's illness he gave him a dollar and told him to go and see a doctor, but does not recollect what sort of a dollar it was.

Defendant fined \$10, in default to go to gaol for one month.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Chan Anam, a coolie, being charged with having in his possession a quantity of prepared opium said: I admit that the opium, cooking pan, two lamps, and other utensils now in court, were found in my possession. They were given to me, over two months ago, by a man named Cheong Afoo, who was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having illicit opium in his possession. Cheong Afoo escaped from custody and handed the property over to me. I have never sold any opium to the informer. He said so, but what he said is not true. I have no license to sell opium.

Defendant was fined \$50, in default of payment, two months with hard labour. The utensils and half of the fine (if paid) to go to the Opium Farmer.

THE "ADAM M. SIMPSON" AGAIN.

Carl Dahl, Peter Ronne, Charles Nelson, Tobias Olson, Edward Atkin George Thomas Smith, Allan Mathies, John Bruce, and James Sutherland, seamen of the American ship *Adam M. Simpson*, were charged with having deserted from their ship on the 19th inst. The nine defendants and five others were sent to jail by the Harbour-master for a week, for creating a disturbance on board ship; they were taken on board again last Sunday, when they came out of jail; the whole of them came ashore again yesterday, nine of them being arrested as stragglers.

The first defendant said:—When we went on board on Saturday the Captain asked us if we would turn to. We all said, "No," when he sent us forward. We had only about one ounce of meat and two biscuits served out per man at each meal, and the same thing was done on Sunday. The Captain again asked us on Monday morning to turn to. We all said "No," and were ordered forward. The Captain then went ashore. When he returned he told us if we would not turn to he would give us nothing to eat or drink, and he kept to his word; we got nothing that day.

Next morning we asked the Captain to let us go ashore and see the Consul or the Harbour Master. He refused, and we said we would go without leave, and went. One of our number went to the Harbour Master and came back and told us he would do nothing in the matter. About three days after our arrival in this harbour, three of us came ashore and complained to the Consul of bad treatment and asked to be discharged. Our request was not granted, as the Consul said he could not do so, unless we could pay a month's board in advance. The Captain was present at the time and said there was no money due to us; he brought his accounts with him and showed by them that most of us were in debt to the ship and none of us had enough to pay for a month's board. The Consul ordered us out of his office. We waited outside to see the Captain, who came with a policeman and asked us to turn to. We refused and were taken to the Harbour Master. He heard what we had to say and ordered us to go on board. Next day we were again taken before the Harbour Master and sent to prison for making a disturbance.

Abel Oall, Captain of the *Adam M. Simpson*, stated that the men were brought on board on Saturday last and refused to turn to. He gave them till Monday to make their minds up as to what they were going to do, and ordered the provisions they had signed for to be weighed out to them, about one pound of bread and about one pound of beef per man; on Monday morning he told them if they would not turn to they would get no more grub.

Defendants were ordered on board their ship.

Australian News.

The following items from our Australian files were crunched out yesterday:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Legislative Assembly July 16, Sir Henry Parkes, in a speech which lasted over three hours, moved resolutions in favor of a reform of the Legislative Council, in the course of which he contended that for several years past the Council had unjustifiably rejected many important measures sent up from the Legislative Assembly, and he was convinced that a nominee Upper House was a mistake.

The Hon. J. Dacker moved a series of resolutions in the Legislative Council, vindicating that Chamber against the attacks of the Premier.

The debate closed shortly after midnight on the 27th. Very little interest was manifested by the members, and several times during the debate attention was called to the absence of a quorum.

Mr. Buchanan's amendment was negatived by 28 to 6; and Sir Henry Parkes' resolutions were agreed to by 23 to 13.

Mr. Buchanan's amendment simply advocated the introduction of a bill to abolish the Upper House, and deprecated any attempt to set up a second elective Chamber.

Sir Henry Parkes' series of resolutions were:—That this House, as representing the people of this country, deeply regrets that its labours have been largely frustrated in the present and former sessions of Parliament by the irresponsible hostility of the Legislative Council to many of its most carefully considered measures. That during the last six years two separate measures passed through this House by different Governments, to redress the grievances of the people in their unequal representation in Parliament, have been lost by the hostile and irresponsible action of the Legislative Council. That many other important measures, calculated to materially benefit the people, and passed by large majorities of the people's representatives, have been similarly lost by the action of the Council.

That experience has proved that the principle of nomination by the Crown in the constitution of the Legislative Council has failed, inasmuch as it clothes persons with the highest powers and privileges for the term of their natural lives, and at the same time removes them from all responsibility, thus separating them from the rest of the people, and rendering them in many cases indifferent to public opinion. That a bill to make the Legislative Council responsible to the people ought to be introduced at the earliest practicable period. That under the existing Constitution, this House denies the authority of the Imperial Government to limit, control, or in any respect interfere with appointments to the Legislative Council, and holds her Majesty's Ministers in this colony solely responsible for their advice to the Crown, and will extend to them a firm support in taking such steps as are provided for by the Constitution to secure the due consideration and the passing into law of important measures essential to the progress of the country.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, July 15.—Parliament was opened to-day with the usual ceremonies. The Governor's Speech promises among other measures a bill to provide for triennial Parliaments and a bill to regulate Chinese immigration.

The revenue of the past year has exceeded the estimate by £19,000, but there has been a great falling off in the land revenue, and fresh taxation is said to be necessary in consequence.

An additional loan of five millions is to be proposed for expenditure upon public works. Negotiations with the Waikato natives have been suspended, but the Government believe that peaceful relations will be maintained.

Wellington, July 23.—Mr. Fox, on the 18th, moved a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

Sir George Grey has been requested by his own party to resign owing to personal unpopularity, but this he refuses to do.

The Opposition expect to have a majority, but the Government, in the event of their being defeated, will try hard to induce the Governor to grant them a dissolution of Parliament.

The Maoris have resumed ploughing the settlers' land.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, August 20, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$537 1/2
Old " " cash, ...
New Bazaar, cash, 605
Old " " cash, ...
New Malwa, credit, 750
Allowance Tals, 16
Old Malwa, credit, 765
Allowance Tals, 8

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/3 1/2
Demand, ... 3/3 1/2
30 days' sight, ... 3/3 1/2
4 months' sight, ... 3/3 1/2
Credit, 4, ... 3/3 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/9
India, Wire, ... 221
" demand, ... 222
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" 80 days' sight, ... 7 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 27/40
Sovereigns, ... 5/30

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 53 ex div.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,400
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
Yantaize Ins. Assoc., Tls. 710
Chinese Insurance Co., \$285
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$775
China Fire Ins. Co., \$190
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 12 ex prem.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$3 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 93
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$148
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Pilsener & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, August 20, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 29.932
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.964
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.940
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 84
Do. 1 P.M. ... 89
Do. 4 P.M. ... 87
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 81
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 84
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 84
Do. Maximum ... 89
Do. Minimum over night ... 80

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from their latest
London and Colonial Papers, &

NOTES.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au23



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship BOKHARA, Captain ANDERSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent, Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au26

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, September 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of Members from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MORGENTHAU MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. au27

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Praya.

Apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 3ja80

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED—1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2h	Stewart	Brit.	str.	780	Aug. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay
Atalanta	1h	Petersen	Ger.	str.	782	Aug. 2	Meyer & Co.	Holbow & Haiphong
Belgio	5k	Meyer	Brit.	str.	1716	Aug. 14	O. & S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F'isco
Brisbane	5h	Reddell	Brit.	str.	1700	Aug. 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Foochow
Bombay	2h	Wong	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Y'hama & S. F'isco
City of Tokio.	5c	Maury	Amer.	str.	5079	July 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Holbow & Haiphong
Conquest	5h	Elphick	Brit.	str.	317	Aug. 17	G-Shun	Bangkok
Dale	5h	Thompson	Brit.	str.	690	Aug. 14	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports
Douglas	5h	Young	Brit.	str.	864	Aug. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Canton
Fame	6h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	Aug. 19	G. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	London, &c.
Hwai Yuen	4c	Wilson	Chi.	str.	984	Aug. 19	O. M. S. N. Co.	Saigon
Lydia	4c	Paulsen	Ger.	str.	1170	Aug. 19	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai
Norna	3k	Love	Brit.	str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Yokohama
Paladin	5c	Parker	Brit.	str.	897	Aug. 14	Captain	Shanghai
Patterdale	5c	Bentley	Brit.	str.	885	Aug. 19	Melchers & Co.	
Priam	5c	Butler	Brit.	str.	1547	Aug. 18	Butterfield & Swire	
Sea Gull	8h	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	
Tanis	5c	Marcello	Foh.	str.	1000	Aug. 16	Messageries Maritimes	
Thales	7c	Peters	Brit.	str.	820	Aug. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Yungshing	4h	Wallace	Chi.	str.	661	Aug. 19	O. M. S. N. Co.	
Zephyr	4k	Bauer	Brit.	str.	Russell & Co.	
Sailing Vessels								
Adam H. Simpson	7h	Call, Jr.	Amer.	sh	1524	Aug. 4	Bornso Co., Limited	
Advance	2c	Spencer	Siam.	bge.	336	Aug. 9	Chine	
Adelaide Norris	8c	Woodward	Amer.	bge.	719	Aug. 11	Adams, Bell & Co.	
Agnes Muir	8c	Lowe	Brit.	sh.	851	July 25	Weyer & Co.	
Allice O. Dickerman	4c	Bryant	Amer.	sh.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	
Ann Adamson	4k	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	464	June 26	Kwong Him Woo	
Antioch	7c	Weeks	Amer.	bge.	646	Aug. 7	L. Mallory	
Candace	8k	Candler	Brit.	sh.	263	July 8	Chine	
Chasca	4k	Washburn	Amer.	bge.	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	
Chocola	4k	Kennett	Brit.	bge.	284	July 21	Rozario & Co.	
Edward Barrow	4c	Rich	Brit.	bge.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	
Emil Julius	5k	Jurgensen	Ger.	bge.	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.	
Floral Star	7h	Davison	Brit.	sh.	244	July 30	Adams, Bell & Co.	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4k	palding	Amer.	bge.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	
Gylding	3k	Winther	Dan.	bge.	240	Aug. 5	Siemssen & Co.	
Hazel Holmes	3k	Willieau	Brit.	bge.	405	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.	
Hermann	2k	Schmidt	Ger.	bge.	444	Aug. 7	Chine	
Holger	4k	Washburn	Amer.	bge.	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	
John H. Brown	4k	Washburn	Amer.	bge.	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	
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